



Daily Report—

Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 December 1993

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Somali Representatives Arrive for Humanitarian Conference

AB2811134093 Dakar PANA in English 1249 GMT
28 Nov 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Nov (PANA)—Representatives of some 100 Somali groups, organisations, and political movements have arrived in Addis Ababa for Monday's conference on humanitarian assistance to their country. They include nongovernmental organisations, women and community leaders from all the 18 regions of Somalia, as well as two representatives each from the 15 Somali political movements which signed a peace accord, in March in Addis Ababa, to end clan warfare in Somalia.

Monday's conference is being organised by the United Nations. It is again seeking donor contributions for relief and rehabilitation of the war-torn nation in east Africa.

The conference will try to reach agreement on measures to bring immediate relief aid and rehabilitation to Somalia. These measures will apply to the self-proclaimed independent state of Somaliland, in the north of the country. It declared independence in May 1991 but no country has recognised it.

Discussions are to focus on the responsibilities of Somalis for the creation and maintenance of a safe environment in the country, as well as on the consequences of continuing instability. Leaders of the various Somali groups, and selected delegates have been provided, in advance, with the five discussion papers of the conference. These deal with the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees, the productive sector, including commerce and trade, the rehabilitation of social services, economic management and governance. Participants will try to agree on the establishment of temporary administrative institutions for Somalia until there is a properly functioning state.

Somalia has been without a government since the overthrow of President Mohamed Siad Barre in January, 1991.

At meetings in October 1992 in Geneva and in Addis Ababa two months later, the United Nations reviewed its 100-day emergency plan, costing 80 million dollars, to ease Somalia's famine.

A similar meeting held in March in Addis Ababa sought 166.5 million dollars for relief and rehabilitation work. That meeting ended with about 130 million dollars in pledges. But most donor countries have withheld contributions until there is a comprehensive peace deal in Somalia.

Ethiopian President Speaks at Conference on Somalia

Warns Somalia of Isolation

AB2911124693 Dakar PANA in English 1220 GMT
29 Nov 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Nov (PANA)—President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia has warned the people of Somalia to guard against being isolated if they fail to achieve national reconciliation. Zenawi said at the opening session of the fourth conference on humanitarian assistance for strife-torn Somalia in Addis Ababa on Monday, that the international community had proved that it was prepared to assist the people of the East African nation. But there is a limit to the amount of help they would receive and the length of time this would last adding: Those who "are willing to assist are not prepared to sacrifice their young boys and girls in a thankless conflict, to help you".

Zenawi stressed that the international community was prepared to help to the extent that Somalis were prepared to get themselves out of their present troubles. "If, on the other hand, you insist on wallowing in that quagmire", he told the Somalis, "we (international community) have no qualms about turning our backs on you". He urged prominent Somalis to rise up and end the conflict stressing, "if you insist on fighting each other in the mistaken belief that you can take the upper hand in Somalia, you will all go under, taking Somalia with you down the drain".

Representatives of some 100 Somali groups, organisations and political movements are attending the conference sponsored by the United Nations. It aims at encouraging donor contributions for relief and rehabilitation of the nation. The participants are also deliberating on modalities for the establishment of temporary administrative institutions for Somalia, which has been without a responsible government since the overthrow of President Mohamed Siad Barre in January, 1991.

Urges Somali Solutions

E42911182893 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The fourth conference on humanitarian assistance to the people and land of Somalia, organized by the United Nations, has officially opened this morning at the Africa Hall conference room of the OAU in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia. Meles Zenawi, the leader of the government of Ethiopia, has opened the conference by delivering an extensive and important speech. He expounded on ways of helping Somalia and stated frankly that the Somalis themselves should play a major role and, in fact, should spearhead finding solutions to the major problems which have encompassed the people of Somalia. He warned Somali representatives attending the conference as officials that if Somalis could not stop

the fighting the international community would turn its attention away from Somalia. [passage omitted]

Key Somali Leaders Absent From Humanitarian Conference

*AB2911131093 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT
29 Nov 93*

[By Serge Arnold]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 29 Nov (AFP)—Somali delegates met here Monday in a bid to find a political settlement for their ravaged nation, in the absence of key players warlords Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed. A warning against further fighting among Somali clans came in the opening speech from the host, Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, who added that there were limits to international assistance. "What threatens to make Somalia unique is that Somalis are apparently prepared to go on fighting to decide on who should govern, until there will be no country to govern," Meles said. [passage omitted]

General Aidid sent a delegation of his Somali National Alliance (SNA) to Addis Ababa, but the team did not attend the opening session. Aidid has called on the United Nations to free eight of his aides detained during clashes between his militia and U.N. troops from June to October. Somali politicians have warned that the meeting is handicapped by Aidid's absence, arguing that no viable administration can be set up without him. [passage omitted]

As the conference began here, Aidid appealed in Mogadishu for all Somali factions to hold another meeting there in the first week of January to "come up with concrete and lasting solutions to the problems facing our country." His delegates, led by his ally Omar Jays, remained in their hotel, declaring that they had not received accreditation and condemning the presence here of Siad Barre's son-in-law, General Morgan. [passage omitted]

Meles, acting for the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said he was "encouraged by the recent changes in the right direction undertaken by the U.N. in Somalia," now that the world body had dropped its strongarm approach. "It is important that all temptations to impose solutions should be resisted, not only because such an attempt is not right, but also because it will not work," he said. He stressed that assistance to Somalis "should go hand in hand with a realisation that their rights as a people should be respected." [passage omitted]

Factions Urge Aidid's Attendance

*AB3011180593 Dakar PANA in English 1657 GMT
30 Nov 93*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Nov (PANA)—The 12 Somali political movements attending the fourth humanitarian conference on Somalia in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, on Tuesday [30 November] appealed to the

Somali factional leader Mohamed Farah Aidid and his Somali National Alliance [SNA] to participate in the conference. In a joint statement, they said Aidid's participation would "establish a reasonable settlement" of the country's political crisis. "The fate of the Somali people cannot be held hostage by the adamant refusal of a minority to participate in any dialogue or negotiations unless their conditions are satisfied," the 12 political organisations said in a joint statement in Addis Ababa.

Aidid and his SNA are not participating at the Addis conference. Instead, Aidid has called for a national reconciliation conference to be held in Mogadishu in January.

The 12 said Aidid's call for a national conference was not new adding that it was in the pipeline even before the convening of the Addis Ababa conference.

"We shall make every effort to gain consensus of all participants of the national conference, but in the event of an irrational refusal of the minority for any compromise, we shall have no alternative but to go ahead with the wishes of the majority," the group said.

The group said it was fully committed in the realisation of the Addis Ababa accord of March and was against any disruptive actions pursued by "certain quarters." "The yard stick in evaluating the Somali situation should not be based on the aftermath of 5 June, 1993", the group said referring to the killing of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers for which Aidid and his supporters were blamed.

The group appealed for the continued presence of UN forces in Somalia beyond the planned deadlines, saying their presence was important.

Urge Continued Aid

EA3011204093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The 12 Somali political factions who are participating in the fourth Somali humanitarian conference have noted in their joint statement that there will be no other option for Somalia except to continue humanitarian aid until Somalia stands on its own two feet. The political factions noted in their joint statement that they have no connection with those organizations which are obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian aid and they said that they strongly denounce these organizations. The factions also called on the Somali National Alliance [SNA], which is led by General [Mohamed Farah] Aidid, to attend the conference so that an agreement may be reached on the Somali issue. Teferi Aneley has the details.

[Begin Teferi recording] The 12 Somali political factions who are attending the Somali humanitarian conference issued a joint statement. The political factions noted in their joint statement that Somalia, which has had no government since the overthrow of Siad Barre three years ago, and which is devastated due to civil war, has got no option except to continue receiving humanitarian

aid until Somalia is able to stand on its own two feet. The factions noted that America's urgent assistance in particular to the Somali people is unforgettable. They also noted that although the situation in Somalia is complicated, America and donor countries should play their role [as heard].

The factions, who noted that they will make every effort towards the practical implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement reached last June, said that, based on the Addis agreement, they are ready to establish governmental institutions in their country.

The 12 political factions, in their joint statement, concerning the proposal by donor countries to bring about reconciliation and establish a government, noted that they are ready to cooperate with this blessed objective and noted that it also necessitates joint responsibility. They also noted that there was a need for the UN peacekeeping force to stay in Somalia beyond the scheduled time, and that this was the wish of the Somali people. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Aidid Opponents Deride Leader's 'Excessive Importance'

AB3011193593 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT
30 Nov 93

[By Serge Arnold]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 30 (AFP)—Somali factions hostile to Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid attacked the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and donor nations on Tuesday for giving him what they called a political "veto". Twelve factions joined forces on the second day of a UN conference here on coordinating relief aid to condemn "a dangerous and lamentable trend of thinking among the donor countries and UNOSOM insisting or calling for consensus as the base for any acceptable settlement."

General Aidid, whose militia fought UN troops in Mogadishu between June and October before UNOSOM called off a manhunt for him, has refused to attend the three-day meeting, where his opponents said he had been given "excessive importance".

In a statement, the 12 nevertheless made "a sincere appeal" to members of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) present in the Ethiopian capital "to join in this conference so that we can together establish a reasonable settlement." The statement warned that "in the event of an irrational refusal of the minority for any compromise, we shall have no alternative but to go ahead with the wishes of the majority."

They also expressed the hope that "donor countries will not seize on our position as an excuse to wriggle out of their humanitarian commitment to help the Somali people to revive" national institutions.

The SNA team, which was joined Monday by Aidid's ally Colonel Omar Jays, was due to meet host President Meles Zenawi to discuss participation, a source close to the delegates said Tuesday.

Mike Sheeham, advisor to the UN special representative in Somalia, U.S. retired admiral Jonathan Howe, said "we hope" the SNA team would take part in the talks. "The purpose of this conference was to get all Somali leaders together in order for them to move forward the process of dialogue," Sheeham said. "We are very, very disappointed that all groups are not represented."

Diplomats stressed that aid depends on political progress in Somalia, which plunged into clan warfare and famine after the January 1991 ouster by Aidid of president Mohamed Siad Barre.

"The time is now for the Somali people to reconcile. Aid depends on that," Sheeham said. "At the same time there has been a great deal accomplished so far." Aidid on Monday proposed an alternative Somali conference in Mogadishu in January.

Aidid's main Mogadishu rival, self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, has also refused to attend the talks here, but Sheeham said his group was "well represented."

The Somali factions on Tuesday discussed the rebuilding of their Horn of Africa nation, as donors stressed that aid would be directed in priority to safer areas. "We will only invest in regions in which security is acceptable," said Richard McCall, representative of the United States, which has pledged 100 million dollars in aid for next year.

The United Nations took over in May from a U.S.-led operation launched almost a year ago to protect relief workers and supplies from marauding gangs. Since 18 U.S. troops were killed fighting Aidid's militia on October 3, UNOSOM suspended a strongarm attempt to capture the warlord, accused of ordering attacks on peacekeeping troops.

A three-man commission of inquiry arrived Tuesday in Mogadishu to investigate clashes that left more than 75 UN peacekeepers and hundreds of Somalis dead.

Appointed by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, it includes two generals from Ghana and Finland and is led by Zambian Chief Justice Matthew Ngubule, who invited Somalis with "pertinent information" to volunteer testimony.

Aidid has refused to cooperate with the commission, saying Butrus-Ghali is biased against him.

Countries Sign East African Community Treaty in Arusha

EA3011182093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The three East African heads of state, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni of Uganda, today signed the East African Cooperation Treaty in Arusha, Tanzania.

Speaking during the occasion, President Moi recalled the practical dynamism which characterized the meetings of the Pan-African Movement for East and Central Africa in Nairobi, Kenya, Moshi, Tanzania, and Mbale in Uganda during the late 1950's. He regretted that such dynamism is lacking in the present African youth who are lukewarm in the defense of the continent's dignity. He said it was up to African leaders to identify and satisfy the interests of their people if they do not wish to be judged harshly by history.

President Moi reiterated that African problems called for African solutions and added that no solution will come from foreigners. The president called for the re-introduction of common services such as the East African airways, adding that it would be more economical than running an individual airline.

President Moi stressed the need for the East African countries to concentrate their efforts on areas that will effectively address common problems and have positive impact on the standard of life of the people. The president noted that people in this region had been greatly affected by declining prices of key commodities, balance of payments problems, and the social dimensions of structural adjustment programs. The president, therefore, asserted the urgent need to strengthen the existing areas of cooperation and those areas which can be implemented without serious obstacles.

Calling on new commitments in all levels of decision-making in the three governments, President Moi was certain that other sub-regional efforts involving the three countries, like Common Market for East and Southern Africa, would be complemented. The president said the East African cooperation is a necessity born out of geographical and deep-rooted historical links that stretched many years back and added that the people of this region have a better perception of the challenges and opportunities before them. He said the creation of economic blocs aimed at enhancing economic cooperation in this region would be a great step towards the attainment of self-reliance in various sectors.

President Moi assured the other heads of state, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and their host, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, of the Government of Kenya's support towards the realization of the renewed East African cooperation.

In his address, President Mwinyi of Tanzania said cooperation between sovereign states required maximum

political will and support. He called for the formation of a permanent secretariat to monitor the implementation of agreed projects. President Mwinyi observed that the people of the three countries had always been ahead in fostering closer ties among themselves especially through trade and intermarriages, and President Museveni of Uganda called for the need for good infrastructure such as roads and telecommunications and security so that traders of the three countries would be able to do their businesses faster and freely.

He added that services which cannot be owned collectively may still be planned in cooperation among the three East African states. To commemorate the occasion, the three heads of state had a group photograph in which they held hands together and raised them aloft as a sign of solidarity. [passage omitted] President Moi is due to return home this evening.

Kenya's Moi Addresses Leaders

EA3011195593 Nairobi KNA in English 1302 GMT 30 Nov 93

[“Text” of speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to East African heads of state in Arusha on 30 November—live or recorded]

[Text] Nairobi, 30 Nov (KNA)—My dear brothers and colleagues, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and President Yoweri Museveni, ladies and gentlemen: Allow me first and foremost to express my deep appreciation and that of my delegation for the warm hospitality extended to us by the government and the friendly people of Tanzania since our arrival in this beautiful town of Arusha.

As you will recall, we met in Nairobi on 22 November, 1991 and agreed to recall and deepen cooperation between our three states. Consequently, we directed our ministers of foreign affairs to identify areas of cooperation to work out modalities of implementing such cooperation. I must commend the ministers for performing the task we entrusted to them with a sense of dedication and efficiency.

I have closely followed the progress made since we met in November, 1991. I have also had time to study the texts prepared by the ministers and I am convinced that they reflect the spirit of the envisaged cooperation.

Our people, bound by historical ties, await in anticipation for tangible benefits to accrue from our meeting today. It is our duty as leaders, therefore, to ensure that these hopes and aspirations are realized.

On my part, I can assure you that my government is fully committed and willing to play its full role towards realization of the objectives of our renewed cooperation as set out in our communiqué of November, 1991.

My dear brothers, in the recent years, we have witnessed at the global level the resurgence of the creation of economic blocs and aimed at enhancing economic cooperation. The reactivation of our cooperation may be seen

in this context. I would, nevertheless, stress that the process we are embarking on is not merely in response to this global trend. Our cooperation is a necessity born out of our geographical and deep-rooted historical links that stretch many years back. Today, we have a better perception of the challenges and opportunities before us. Collective response can no doubt shape the outcome of our efforts to build a healthy, secure, and sustainable cooperation.

My dear brothers, the reactivated cooperation among our three states must be backed by renewed commitment permeating all levels of decision making in our governments. The cooperation must also be dynamic in nature and should complement other regional and sub-regional efforts in which we are active participants, such as the COMESA.

The point of departure in this process for which we are gathered here today, should be to build on the existing areas of cooperation and those areas which we can implement without serious obstacles. In the case of the

existing areas of cooperation, it is imperative that we instill new impetus in them in order to underscore our seriousness.

We are familiar with the formidable tasks which our three countries are facing in dealing with the acute problem of the debt burden, declining prices of key export commodities, balance of payments problems, the social dimension of structural adjustment programs, the influx of refugees, among others, these problems have adversely affected the wellbeing of our people.

Bearing in mind the interest and anticipation generated among the people of east Africa since we announced our intention to reactivate closer cooperation, I wish to stress on the need to concentrate our efforts on those areas which will address our common problems and those that will have immediate and widespread positive impact on the lives of our people.

Finally, I am convinced that maintaining peace and security in our subregion can enhance our cooperation based on self-reliance.

Thank you.

Chad**Higher Transitional Council Elects New Bureau
29 Nov**

AB3011123593 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] The Higher Transitional Council [CST] elected its new bureau this afternoon during its plenary session which focused on the review of its six-month tenure. The new bureau was elected to continue the task ahead. Some members of the old bureau retained their posts. They are Chairman Lol Mahamat Choua, Secretary General Ali Abderamane Hagar, and Deputy Treasurer Abderamane Hamdayi. Three new men joined the bureau, namely the deputy chairman, the deputy secretary general, and the deputy treasurer. At the end of the election, the CST chairman discussed his feelings after the vote with our reporter, Doran Kenayi:

[Begin Choua recording] All members of the council performed their duty well. Renewing our confidence in the chairman—I was reelected chairman by a large majority—is very encouraging and I will take into account all the observations, negative or positive, so as to perform my duty better and to work with the team that has been partly renewed not because the report that was submitted was negative but because, let us say, it was generally incomplete. I do not accept the term negative. The report was incomplete. We gave reasons for these insufficiencies and these reasons are many. First, we work in unacceptable conditions. We are a young and provisional organ and you know in what conditions we began our deliberations here. It was also due to the state of health of our country. It is too easy to criticize people. One should also know in what conditions these people are working. This fact was overlooked by some members of the council. I believe that if things do not run smoothly, it is the CST that is to blame. As for us, we accept our insufficiencies and take full responsibility for them. [end recording]

Here is the list of the new elected members of the CST bureau:

Chairman	Lol Mahamat Choua
Deputy Chairman	Gouara Lassou
Secretary General	Ali Abderamane Hagar
Deputy Secretary General	Aboubacar Abderamane
Treasurer	(Azoun N'Garta Koyindorum)
Deputy Treasurer	Abderamane Hamdayi

Gabon**Opposition Candidates Say Electoral Rolls Out of Date**

LD3011120793 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Five days before the presidential elections in Gabon, scheduled for next Sunday, the opposition is

taking action to have the poll postponed. Eight out of the 12 candidates opposing President Bongo have united within the Convention of the Forces for Change. They want to appeal to the Constitutional Court in order to have the candidacy of the outgoing head of state invalidated. They blame him for handing out considerable sums of money during his campaign, and for widespread misappropriation of state funds. As Jules Aristide Bourdes Ogoulinguende, the former speaker of the National Assembly and a candidate in the presidential elections, told Monique Mas, the issue of drawing up new electoral rolls is still in abeyance. Mr. Obouliguende:

[Begin Obouliguende recording] The electoral rolls were not drawn up according to the law, in that they do not include all those citizens old enough to be able to vote. In other cases, underage youngsters, who are not old enough to vote, have been included. People who do not have the right to vote because of a criminal conviction are on the electoral rolls. The names of deceased people have been kept on electoral rolls, and there are entire villages in the provinces where the names of the residents have not been entered on the electoral rolls. We have asked the minister of territorial administration to take all these facts into account. He does not want to listen: He only believes in drawing up new electoral rolls for Libreville alone. [end recording]

The Gabonese opposition private press, which has been coming out again since 9 November after a two-month suspension, attacks President Bongo and his family fiercely. It denounces massive frauds, corruption, and the wardrobe of the head of state, as well as the night-clubbing of Mrs. Josephine Bongo. The press close to the president is not to be outdone: It denounces the shortcomings of the opposition candidates, whom it describes as dishonest.

Opposition Urges Citizens To Vote If Lists Not Revised

AB3011155593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yesterday afternoon, the leaders of the Convention of the Forces for Change [CFC] gave a news conference on the thorny issue of the revision of voters' lists. According to Jules Bourdes Ogoulinguende, one of the signatories to the CFC which has been expressing doubts over the actual holding of the polls on the scheduled date, the voters' lists must be drawn up at least eight days before the election.

[Begin Ogoulinguende recording] If this poll is going to be held on 5 December then it means that the eight-day deadline will not even be respected. If the government does not comply with this deadline, then we cannot lodge this complaint. It is therefore violating the recognized right of each citizen to oppose the compiling of irregular lists. However, no matter what happens we will not decide on a boycott. We respect the law and this is why we are asking that the time be taken, within the time stipulated by the Constitution, to correct the voters lists.

Nevertheless, should the government, by chance, drag its feet and show that it is really unwilling to do so, then we will ask all our compatriots to turn up in their numbers on election day at the polling stations to vote and to fully exercise their citizen's right even if they are not registered. We have written to the Territorial Administration Ministry to ask that we redo the work together in order to show our willingness to ensure that elections are held in a legal and open manner. We even proposed that this meeting must as much as possible include representatives from countries with whom we have very good relations as well as international organizations that are prepared to help us. [end recording]

Prime Minister Views Protests as Democratic Process

AB011204593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Opponents of incumbent presidential candidate Omar Bongo organized another protest march this morning in Libreville as part of the demonstrations which started several days ago in demand for transparent elections. This is what (Paulin Nguema-Obame), the coordinator of the Convention of the Forces of Change, disclosed to Eugene Elang.

[Begin (Nguema-Obame) recording] The series of marches currently being organized by the Forces of Change are not directed against anybody. These marches are not at all a manifestation of our hostility against anybody whosoever. With the approach of the first ever democratic presidential election to be organized in the Republic of Gabon, we simply want a peaceful climate to reign and this peaceful climate can only reign if the conditions for transparent elections are met. [end recording]

The Gabonese prime minister, Casimir Oye-Mba, who accepted the principle of protest marches or any other demonstrations as forming an integral part of the democratic era, added that his government would like the marches to be staged with due respect to the Republican laws. He was speaking to Francis Salanguoabo.

[Begin Oye-Mba recording] It is necessary that the Gabonese people understand that in a democratic system, to demonstrate is a way of expressing one's opinion and that a street march is something quite normal. Gabonese need to understand this and get used to that. There is nothing shocking about that; it is no catastrophe to see people take to the streets to express their sentiments about one national problem or the other, be this in favor of the government or in protest against government action. Gabonese people must understand that this is something quite natural in a democratic system and that this is done in all democratic countries. Demonstrations are organized everyday without the country being paralyzed. This is provided for by the law, but the law especially defines the conditions for organizing these demonstrations and marches. We must admit that these conditions are not always met by

the organizers of these demonstrations. It is true that the law stipulates that citizens have the right to demonstrate, but it also stipulates that the organizers of the demonstrations must get the permission of the state authorities, namely, the Ministry of Territorial Administration. They must announce their march; apply for permission; indicate the organizations or persons who are responsible for organizing the march; and take the necessary measures to ensure that the march is staged in normal conditions. In short, they must chart the itinerary for the march. When one says one will follow a well-defined route, there must be no deviation. The announced route for the march, which has been accepted and authorized by the state authorities must be strictly adhered to. Of course, there must be no acts of violence. It is quite normal for people to stage their march with placards bearing slogans in favor of or against the government. What is unacceptable during the march is for demonstrators to prevent other citizens, who are not concerned by the demonstration, from going about their normal daily duties. This is not normal at all. [end recording]

Assembly Speaker Urges Calm

AB0112101393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] (Eloua Harandi Chambrie), speaker of the Gabonese National Assembly, has added his voice to calls for calm and appealed to political leaders, notably the various presidential candidates, to wake up immediately to reality in order to stave off the specter of civil war. (Eloua Harandi Chambrie) called on presidential aspirants to cool down the tempers of their respective supporters at a news conference yesterday.

[Begin (Chambrie) recording] It is my duty and responsibility to tell them to put a stop to this. History is taking us to witness and the entire world is looking at us. Certainly, the presidential election constitutes a very important stake but it still remains a normal poll. It is just an election among several others in a democratic system, and although its outcome determines who will be designated president of the Republic to head the nation for the next five years, the election of the president, no matter who he is, will not mean the end of Gabon. Quite the contrary. On the other hand, if Gabonese, inflamed by partisan passion, reject peaceful elections today and choose the option of insults, invectives, and physical confrontation, as has been the case, unfortunately, for some time now, then we shall certainly say good-bye to our hopes of building a true and excellent democracy and of developing our country in peace and concord. [end recording]

To complete our news report on Gabon, I will add that National Education Minister Paulette Moussavous Mis-sambo has decided to allow students and teachers to go on an early holiday break. The short vacation was initially slated for 3 to 7 December in view of the prevailing political situation in the country but the

education minister has deemed it proper to make the holidays effective from today to 7 December, a total one week break.

Cabinet Confirms Election Date

AB0112112193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The Gabonese Cabinet met in Libreville yesterday to confirm the holding of the presidential elections on 5 December. All is almost set for the holding of hitch-free elections, the government affirmed. Yesterday's cabinet meeting also confirmed the resumption of electoral card distribution in Libreville which was suspended on 26 November. Listen to an excerpt of the cabinet meeting report read by Civil Service Minister Pierre Claver Nzeng:

[Begin recording] Two hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight voters have been legally registered in the interior of the country, 169,625 in the Libreville municipality, and 16,586 in our diplomatic and consular missions. The distribution of electoral cards is going on normally in the interior of the country. This operation, which has been temporarily suspended in Libreville, will be resumed—as you have heard—as of Wednesday, 1 December. All polling stations are now known. There are 358 in the Libreville municipality. Election materials are ready and are being sent to the various areas normally.

The cabinet adopted, in accordance with the electoral code, the decree on voting by Gabonese living abroad where over 50 polling stations are already at the disposal of our fellow countrymen. The cabinet also approved the draft order on the composition of the National Commission for the Centralization of Election Results. On account of all the above measures, the cabinet decided to confirm 5 December as the date for the holding of the first round of the presidential elections. [end recording]

It will be noted that the Gabonese Progress Party [PGP] candidate, Pierre Louis Agondjo Okawe, spoke on television yesterday. He reiterated the opposition's demand for the postponement of the 5 December date for the presidential elections. The PGP leader also explained why he chose to belong to the Gabonese left.

Rwanda

Radio Reports 'Massacres,' 'Panic' in Gisenyi, Ruhengeri

EA3011170093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] New massacres of innocent civilians have occurred. Some 20 people, according to various sources, were massacred last night at Kabatwa, Mutura commune, Gisenyi prefecture, by assailants who also looted before running away. This is still a piece of information to be handled with care as things still remain unclear.

Our correspondent in Gisenyi went to the spot and we are still waiting for him to give a sign of life [as heard].

Military sources say that last night's act, the Kabatwa act, is attributable to the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF. Kabatwa people are fleeing to Mutura commune headquarters. A movement of panic is also prevailing in Ruhengeri, according to our correspondent in the town, following the Kabatwa attack which comes after the Kirambo massacre during which 37 people officially died two weeks ago. On the Kirambo massacre, investigations by the UN Observer Mission to Uganda-Rwanda, which is the only body authorized to circulate within the buffer zone, have not yet established responsibility.

Unclear on RPF Responsibility

EA3011201593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpts] It was reported this morning from Gisenyi that more than 15 civilians were last night assassinated at (Kamutwa) sector in Gisenyi prefecture. However, we have not got up to now information of those who might have killed those civilians except Rwandan military sources which suspect the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. We have not as well got clear information for the exact families reported killed.

Two weeks ago, about 40 civilians had been killed by unknown criminals in Kirambo sub-county. [passage omitted]

The latest news by our special correspondent has said that 17 people were assassinated last night in Mutura commune in Gisenyi prefecture. Most of them are women and children. However, the radio Rwanda envoy has not been able to identify the killers.

RPF Leader Denies Attack

AB3011223093 Paris AFP in English 2216 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 30 (AFP)—A leader of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) denied Tuesday [30 November] a report that its forces had attacked Rwandan government army positions, violating a ceasefire.

Jacques Bihozagara, responsible for the RPF's international relations in Europe, said the report was "part of the campaign of defamation and intimidation" waged by the Kigali authorities.

Rwandan state radio said earlier Tuesday that FPR troops had launched an attack at Mutura in Rwanda's northwestern Gisenyi province. The government and the RPF signed a ceasefire and peace pact last August 4 at Arusha in Tanzania, ending three years of civil war. But Bihozagara said that Mutura was a long way from RPF positions and such an attack was impossible.

Bihozagara was speaking after a conference in Mombasa, on the Kenyan coast, grouping representatives of all

sides in the Rwandan conflict. Participants called on the RPF and the government to implement the Arusha agreement and to bring an end to violence in the country. They also urged international aid to help put the agreement into effect.

The UN Observer Mission in Rwanda last week reported that 37 people were killed by unidentified attackers in the north of the country on November 18.

Burundian Soldiers Reportedly Attack Rwandans 29 Nov

EA0112083593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana chaired a National Security Council meeting yesterday to examine the current insecure situation prevailing in Mutura commune in Gisenyi and in Ngenda commune, near the Burundian border, in Kigali prefecture. [passage omitted]

The National Security Council was also informed of troubles of an ethnic nature in Ngenda commune, Nyakayaga sector, near the Burundian border, which caused the death of five people and resulted in the displacement of more than 300 people. The true perpetrators of these troubles have not yet been identified [words indistinct] but some 40 suspects have been arrested by the Nyamata public prosecutor's office and investigations are continuing. The National Security Council calls on the entire Rwandan people to remain calm and to expose any individual [word indistinct] interethnic troubles. On the troubles in Ngenda commune, I suggest you listen now to a report by Jean-Baptiste Numbahumpatse:

[Numbahumpatse] A serious border incident took place on 29 November in (Kirambizi) Valley, Nyarungenge sector, Ngenda commune, Kanazi subprefecture in (Rwigesera). Armed Burundian soldiers accompanied by several civilians crossed the border to launch a deadly attack on civilians in Rwanda, people who were dealing with their rural activities in Akanyaru River valley on the Rwandan side. It was an organized massacre. Defenseless Rwandan civilians were surrounded and brutally killed. People living in Nyarungenge sector of Ngenda commune buried their dead on 30 November. Local people say that several people were also obliged to cross the border by force and that they were reportedly massacred a few meters over the border on Burundian territory, after having been grouped together in a house which was later set on fire.

These incidents occur at a time when Ngenda commune is experiencing troubles of an ethnic nature: Five people were killed there on the night of 26 November—all belonging to the Tutsi ethnic group—while two others were seriously wounded. At least seven houses were set on fire but this time houses belonging to the two ethnic groups, both Tutsis and Hutus. The fact remains however that the problem affects Tutsis more than Hutus, the proof being that more than 300 Tutsis have already fled to Ruhuha, between Ngenda and a Burundian border parish.

It is thus an affair worth following even if local authorities intervened in time to arrest over 40 suspects already. The Nyamata public prosecutor's office is already working on the case and investigations are already under way. It remains to be known whether this affair will end up this time with tangible results.

Kenya

Official Says Calm Restored in Coast Province

EA3011124393 Nairobi KNA in English 1918 GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Six people were today arrested in connection with the burning of houses yesterday in Likoni, Mombasa. Property worth thousands of shillings was destroyed and a number of people left injured. In a press release, the Coast provincial commissioner [PC], Mr Mbou Waganagwa, said more people are likely to be arrested and assured the area residents that the government will deal with the culprits severely. Mr Waganagwa confirmed that the situation has returned to normal and that people should go about their businesses without fear as GSU [expansion unknown] personnel has been deployed to ascertain that law and order is maintained.

The PC noted that the matter was being treated as hooliganism saying that there is no record of anyone having died as reported in a section of today's local newspapers. He said a group of hooligans numbering about 40 hijacked a bus travelling from Kwale to Mombasa where they robbed the bus conductor nearly 5,800 shillings and on reaching Shika Adabu, Likoni, they torched about seven houses belonging to non-indigenous people. "There is no indication that this is a continuation of tribal clashes and we are treating the matter as hooliganism," said Mr Waganagwa.

A gang of unruly youth armed with pangas [machetes] and other offensive weapons yesterday raided the Likoni village and set ablaze a number of houses belonging to non-indigenous people. On hearing this the police swung into action and cordoned the area.

Papers Report Violence Continues

EA3011131093 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Nov 93 p 2

[By DAILY NATION correspondents]

[Text] Some 1,000 displaced victims of communal violence sought refuge at a Likoni church yesterday amid unconfirmed reports of new clashes and the occasional arrival of more injured people. Six people were reported arrested in connection with the violence.

Mombasa's Catholic Archbishop John Njenga blamed the flare-up on majimboism [regionalism] proponents. The archbishop told the people not to be scared and assured them that the Constitution gave them every right to stay in any part of the country.

The Coast provincial commissioner, Mr Mbou Waganagwa, in a press release denied that anybody had died. However, hospital sources confirmed that Mr Nelson Otieno was brought in from the Likoni clash area with multiple injuries and his body was now in the mortuary. Mr Lawrence Otieno, who was stabbed in the

chest, was yesterday admitted to the Coast General Hospital in a critical condition. Reports said attacks on the Luo community continued yesterday, bringing the number of those injured to more than 10.

[Nairobi THE STANDARD in English, in a front page story on 30 November, says that violence entered its second day in Likoni yesterday with clashes breaking out at 1730 leaving several vehicles burned out, shops looted, and at least one person injured.]

Moi Returns From East African Community Summit

EA3011224593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi arrived home this afternoon after a successful visit to Arusha, Tanzania, where he, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania signed the East African cooperation treaty. President Moi arrived at Namanga border post shortly after 1600 to a rousing welcome by thousands of Kenyans and Tanzanians at the border town.

Addressing the jubilant wananchi [citizens], President Moi said that the three east African leaders had resolved to open up cooperation which will enable wananchi to travel freely across their borders. The president said he had invited Presidents Mwinyi and Museveni to attend the 30th anniversary independence celebration on 12 December as a sign of the new cooperation.

Addressing a mammoth rally in Namanga soon after entering the country, President Moi dismissed allegations by local opposition activists that the government had allocated government land to individuals as malicious lies. The president said the politician who was defeated in last year's election should have conducted proper research over the matter before making such reckless pronouncements.

President Moi told Kenyans that the development of the country lay in their hands and they should not expect people from outside to build the country for them. He said money given by donors should not excite wananchi to think it was a free gift, for the government will have to repay the money. Saying that some people had assumed that there was much money in the country following aid resumption, President Moi pointed out that most of that money would be used to repay loans.

President Moi criticized university lecturers agitating for strikes yet some of them earned as much as 30,000 shillings monthly including other attractive benefits when the majority of Kenyan workers lived on meager wages.

President Moi was escorted from Arusha by Tanzanian first vice president and prime minister, Mr. John Malecela. At the Namanga border, he was received by the vice president, Professor George Saitoti, local leaders and Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner, M. Ishmael Chelang'a. Later, President Moi was received by wananchi at Kajiado town whom he also addressed.

**U.S. Commerce Secretary Signs Agreements,
Meets President**

Minister Signs Investment Pact

*MB3011162593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 30 Nov 93*

[Text] The American Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and South African Finance Minister Derek Keys have signed an agreement in Cape Town paving the way for renewed American investment in South Africa. In terms of the agreement the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is to offer insurance and financial assistance to American firms investing in South Africa. The accord, which follows last week's repeal by the American Government on anti-apartheid sanctions, has been described by Mr. Brown as a real breakthrough in relations between the United States and South Africa.

President Comments on Meeting

*MB3011175493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509
GMT 30 Nov 93*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 30 SAPA—The state president, Mr F W de Klerk, said on Tuesday he felt "very happy and a sense of fulfillment" that the goals he had set when he became president were being achieved. "People refer to me having crossed the Rubicon. I am glad the international community has also crossed the Rubicon and that we are now on the same side," he said after meeting US Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

"The new constitution reflects to our satisfaction all the fundamental issues we raised during last year's referendum campaign. The statement that the government has crumbled is not true when an objective analysis is made.

"Our role will not end here, we are not liquidating a system so that we can disappear, but are changing to make the system more just and equitable.

"I foresee for ourselves a dynamic role in the government of national unity. I feel upbeat and confident, also about the future of all South Africans."

**Text of Goldstone Commission Report on Public
Violence**

*MB2711150293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1531
GMT 26 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: the Honourable Mr Justice Richard Goldstone]

[Text] Report on the investigation units of the Goldstone Commission.

1 October 1992 - 30 September 1993:

1. Introduction:

1.1 During its first year of activity the commission had no efficient means of investigating incidents or events relevant to public violence and intimidation.

1.2 After due deliberation and consultation with the relevant parties it was decided to establish five investigation units to be stationed at Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town respectively. They became operational on 1 October 1992.

1.3 It is well to recall that in its third interim report released on 21 December 1992, the commission stated, inter alia:

1.3.1 "It remains clear that a primary trigger of current violence and intimidation remains the rivalry between, and the fight for territory and the control thereof by, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress. As previously reported, other contributory causes continue to be socio-economic factors and the suspicion and negative perceptions of the security forces by large numbers of South Africans, both black and white; and

1.3.2 Little significant advantage is to be gained by multiplying its inquiries into specific incidents of violence. The time has come for broader inquiries such as those in relation to:

1.3.2.1 The unlawful importation, distribution, and use of firearms and explosive devices; (the commission's report on this matter was released on 5 October 1993)

1.3.2.2 The alleged activities of the security forces, private armies and security firms in relation to public violence and intimidation; (reports dealing with allegations published in VRYE WEEKBLAD dated 30 October 1992 concerning a third force, front companies of the SADF [South African Defense Force], the training by the SADF of Inkatha supporters in 1986, were released by the commission on 27 May and 1 June 1993, respectively)

1.3.2.3 The taxi industry; (two interim reports were released by the commission on 23 February and 26 July 1993, respectively)

1.3.2.4 The continuing train violence; (the final report was released by the commission on 6 May 1993)

1.3.3 Many parties, requested it to inquire into the many incidents of violence that have taken place. To accede to all these requests would be practically impossible and would not add significantly to the commission's understanding of the causes of public violence and intimidation. It is not the commission's function to investigate incidents of public violence where the cause thereof is known. That is the function of the police."

2. The Functioning of the Investigation Units:

2.1 At this stage the commission's five investigation units, consist of:

2.1.1 13 officers of the South African Police ("SAP");

2.1.2 10 practising attorneys;

2.1.3 5 international observers.

2.2 The mandate of the units is to investigate incidents of public violence and intimidation in South Africa, the nature and causes thereof and the persons involved therein. (the specific procedure they follow will be referred to in par 3).

2.3 The units are currently deployed at:

2.3.1 Durban (7 officers of the SAP, 4 attorneys and 2 international observers)

2.3.2 Johannesburg (3 officers of the SAP, 1 attorney and 1 international observer, who also acts as co-ordinator)

2.3.3 Port Elizabeth (1 officer of the SAP, 1 attorney)

2.3.4 East London (1 officer of the SAP, 1 attorney and 1 international observer who also serves Port Elizabeth)

2.3.5 Cape Town (1 officer of the SAP, 3 attorneys and 1 international observer).

2.4 The attorneys, all senior members of the profession, have been nominated by the Association of Law Societies of South Africa and are remunerated for time spent by them on commission work from the Attorneys' Fidelity Fund. The commission ensured that all officers of the SAP were suitable for the work to be required of them. The international observers are all senior police experts. The international observers and the attorneys serve to add to the expertise, efficiency, credibility and objectivity of the units.

2.5 The investigation units enable the commission to gather information more efficiently and quickly than it had previously been able to do. Before their establishment the commission relied more on the submissions received from various parties.

After the establishment of its units the commission used them to do additional groundwork before deciding whether or not to launch enquiries into specific incidents.

2.6 Steps were taken to ensure that members of the units performed their duties with the utmost impartiality.

2.7 Notwithstanding the commission's view that little significant advantage would be gained by multiplying its inquiries into specific incidents of violence, the investigation units were, soon after their establishment, inundated with requests to investigate specific incidents.

2.8 Numerous allegations were made with regard to the existence of a third force. The commission instructed the units to investigate the allegations and, in particular, to seek to establish by credible evidence whether a third force existed and, if so, its sponsorship. The investigation units followed up every lead given to them. It must however be pointed out that the commission's mandate relates to events which took place after 17 July 1991, the

date of commencement of the statute which established the commission. Only to the extent that prior events are relevant to post-July 1991 acts, is the commission entitled to investigate them.

3. Procedure followed by the investigation units.

When the commission receives a request from any person or party to investigate a specific incident the following procedure is usually followed:

3.1 The appropriate investigation unit will be requested to gather all relevant information regarding the incident. That will require, inter alia, consulting with witnesses and the relevant interested parties affected by the incident. The member(s) of the unit conducting the investigation will normally be accompanied by the international observer attached to that unit.

3.2 When the investigation has been completed a report is forwarded to the commission with copies thereof to the attorney and international observer attached to the unit. The latter independently assess the investigation and the conclusion reached in the report and furnish the commission with their comments.

3.3 After consideration of all the reports, the commission will decide whether or not the incident should be investigated further by it or by a committee of the commission. It must, however, be pointed out that it is not the members of the unit but the commission which decides the issue. If there is a dispute of fact, the matter will usually be referred to a committee of the commission for investigation. To cite an example:

The greater Soweto peace committee requested the commission to investigate the alleged role played by the South African Police in an attack by residents of Nancefield hostel on residents of the Power Park squatter camp in Soweto on 27 July 1993. The commission requested its Transvaal investigation unit to gather all relevant information regarding the incident. Its reports clearly indicated a dispute of fact. As a result thereof the commission has appointed a one-person committee to formally investigate the matter.

4. Brief overview of the categories of investigations conducted by the investigation units:

4.1 The investigation units conducted 254 investigations during the period 1 October 1992 - 30 September 1993.

4.2 Most of the time and effort spent by the units (and especially in the Transvaal and Natal) related to the investigation of allegations of security force involvement in violence. The Natal investigation team also assisted the Wallis Committee, established by the commission, to investigate whether there were any causes of violence in the Natal/kwaZulu area other than political rivalry between the African National Congress ("ANC") and Inkatha Freedom Party ("IFP"). This, to a great extent, related to allegations concerning the security forces.

4.3 The units also played a major role in curbing or preventing further public violence and intimidation (see par 6).

4.4 Initially there seemed to be a perception that the investigation units were to some extent a "second police force". Some members of the public were disappointed when, despite giving information to the units, people were not prosecuted or arrested by members of the units. As a result of the mistrust which exists between certain communities, and the SAP or KwaZulu Police ("KZP"), the task of the units was made even more difficult. Several witnesses came forward and provided the units with information regarding specific incidents of violence. They informed the members of the units, especially in Natal, that they did not wish to speak to the SAP or KZP because they believed that they were involved in the violence or that they did not trust them to investigate the matters. The commission decided to deal with these problems in the following way:

4.4.1 The witnesses were informed that the commission was not in a position to arrest and prosecute people; that it would prefer them to speak to the investigating officer. (In some cases the witnesses agreed to do so after assurances that a member of the unit would be present as an observer when their statements were taken.)

4.4.2 In some instances the witnesses adamantly refused to speak to the police. After further consultation, they usually agreed that the statement taken by a member of the unit could be referred to the relevant attorney-general. In consultation with him and the SAP a new investigating officer usually, from outside the area of the incident, was appointed. This procedure worked well. In a number of cases the units also played a major role in the arrest or prosecution of the perpetrators of political violence.

4.5 In some instances witnesses came forward to the commission with valuable information regarding inter alia arms smuggling. With the assistance of members of the SAP, the culprits were arrested and arms were confiscated.

4.6 At the request of or with the agreement of the SAP the units also monitored several police investigations.

4.7 The units are to a great extent the eyes and ears of the commission. Several investigations were conducted on their own initiative, or as a result of a directive from a member of the staff of the commission, or from the commission itself. The commission no longer has to rely solely on the information or evidence provided by third parties.

4.8 The units also assisted the commission and committees of the commission to gather information and evidence regarding specific inquiries being conducted by them. They also assisted in investigating the possible role of military intelligence in recent or current public violence. That investigation is still in progress.

4.9 In two instances international observers attached to the Natal investigation unit were requested by the SAP to monitor police investigations.

4.10 In some instances information was also provided to the police reporting officer.

5. Security force involvement.

5.1 The Transvaal and Orange Free State investigation unit performed 21 investigations under this heading. Col Eagar, who heads that unit, reports as follows: "The majority of matters attended to by the unit resulted from a breakdown in police/community relations, a lack of communication between the police and the community and the resultant lack of trust in the police. In two instances the matters were referred to the police reporting officer to deal with. In one instance the chairperson of the local peace committee was requested to monitor the usual legal processes which follow the occurrences which led to the complaints. With the exception of one investigation which is still pending, there has been no evidence of direct police involvement in political violence.

In two of the instances where it was alleged that the police were politically involved there was evidence that the accusers were coerced into making false allegations. No evidence was found that the SADF was involved in political violence. Allegations were either based on unsubstantiated suspicions for which no corroboration could be found or were clearly false." (With regard to the one incident referred to by Col Eagar which is still pending, the commission has since decided to appoint a committee to formally investigate the matter and to report to the commission - see par 3.3).

5.2 Lt Col Dutton, who heads the Natal investigation team, has forwarded a detailed and lengthy report to the commission. The commission is currently evaluating the report.

6. Incidents where the involvement of the investigation units led to the prevention of further violence:

"6.1.1 Public violence/alleged misconduct by SAP:

Venterstad: Nineteen incidents of public violence occurred between April 1993 and July 1993 in the Venterstad area. The black community complained of five incidents of SAP misconduct. The five incidents were investigated by the East London Goldstone Commission investigation unit. The police reporting officer was notified of the allegations. His team investigated the five allegations of the alleged SAP misconduct. As a result of effective investigations and liaison between the East London Goldstone investigation unit and the police reporting officer the Venterstad area has been peaceful since August 1993.

"6.1.2 Alleged misconduct by the SAP: Aliwal North: During June 1993 I was invited by the police reporting

officer to attend a meeting at Aliwal North regarding complaints by the black community of alleged misconduct by the SAP. At the meeting members of the black community accepted that the police reporting officer would investigate the eight complaints. They also accepted that the East London Goldstone Commission investigation unit would monitor the investigations. The police reporting officer's team liaised on a regular basis with the East London Goldstone Commission investigation unit which resulted in the positive investigations. As a result of these investigation the Aliwal North area has been peaceful since July 1993. On the day of the meeting at Aliwal North it was established that the black community's main complaint was the presence and actions of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit. After the police reporting officer had liaised with the SAP, the SAP approved the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit.

The Internal Stability Unit withdrew from the Aliwal North area that same day. The co-operation of the SAP ensured the prevention of further friction.

6.1.3 Public violence: Fort Beaufort area Grahamstown (SAP) district: Between 19 February 1993 and 27 April 1993 seventy-eight incidents of public violence occurred at Fort Beaufort. The East London Goldstone investigation unit sought to establish the reasons for the public violence. It was established that members of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and ANC were causing the public violence. With the assistance of the EC and UN observers (who were attached to the Border/Ciskei regional peace committee) meetings were held between the SAP, PAC and ANC. As a result of these investigation and meetings the PAC and ANC came to an agreement that they would maintain peace. It was established by the East London Goldstone investigation unit that the SAP held fifty-one meetings during this period in the Grahamstown district to try to improve relationships. Since 27 April 1993 the Fort Beaufort area has been peaceful.

6.1.4 Public violence: Burgersdorp: 19 May 1993: As a result of an investigation I recommended that four incidents where policemen were involved be investigated by the police reporting officer. The latter was provided with a copy of my report. The reporting officer investigated the four incidents and the dockets have been handed to the attorney-general. Since that investigation the police reporting officer reported that the Burgersdorp area had been peaceful."

6.2 A report by Mr David Geard, an attorney attached to the Port Elizabeth unit of the commission, reflects, inter alia, the following:

6.2.1 In several instances the unit had been either directly or indirectly responsible for the peace in the applicable area. Three youths were shot by the police at kwaNoubhle, Uitenhage, during April 1993. After an investigation the unit reported the matter to the police reporting officer, who took immediate steps which resulted in the suspension of certain policemen and

murder charges been laid against them. As a direct result tension in the township dropped immediately and peace was restored. In the investigation of the unrest and violence at Colesberg during June 1993 the unit was most complimentary of the police activities.

7. The units also assisted members of the public: There have been numerous cases where the units have been approached for assistance by members of the public. In many of these cases the units have been able to render assistance. As an example reference is made to the case where in February 1993 a person from Wembezi township complained that the police had not investigated the killing of his daughter and the attack on him after he had identified the suspects. The unit investigated the matter and found his allegations to be unfounded. The matter had been investigated and three men were arrested by the police.

8. The rivalry between ANC and IFP: Despite the fact that the commission is of the view, as stated in the third interim report, that it would not become involved in incidents where the causes are known, the units assisted parties inter alia in the following manner:

8.1 Recently there were numerous killings at Bhambayi squatter settlement near Durban. The IFP launched its branch and its supporters were allegedly attacked by ANC supporters. Mr Ed Tillet of the IFP Information Centre made a press statement stating that outsiders were brought into the area and members of the Transkei Defence Force and ANC's military wing MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation] were responsible for mounting the attack and that the disruption was planned in advance. The IFP believed that the identification and place of residence of those who died in the ensuing clash would assist the commission in its inquiries. The Natal unit visited the mortuaries and established the identities of the dead and also found that some of the bodies had not been identified. The information was followed up but the unit could not find evidence to support Mr Tillet's allegations. The previously unidentified were later identified by means of fingerprints and their homes were also visited only to find that all the deceased originated from the Bhambayi area.

8.2 On 9 February 1993 Mr John Jefferies of the firm of attorneys Cheadle, Thompson and Hayson, in Pietermaritzburg handed two statements to the Natal unit alleging that a certain chief was implicated in killings in the Ixopo area. Members of the unit interviewed all the people mentioned by the witnesses but no support was found for the allegations made.

9. Appreciation:

9.1 The commission wishes to express its appreciation to:

9.1.1 All the members of the investigation units for their dedicated work under difficult circumstances;

9.1.2 The Association of Law Societies for the services and remuneration of the attorneys;

9.1.3 The British, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Danish and German Embassies and their governments for their assistance and in particular for the secondment to the commission of the international police experts;

9.1.4 The commissioner of the South African Police who seconded 13 officers to work full time as members of the investigation units.

R J Goldstone

chairman of the commission

J J du Toit

co-ordinator of the units

26 November 1993

Commission Issues Report on Crossroads Violence

*MB3011202793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750
GMT 30 Nov 93*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 30 SAPA—Past government policies of restricting urbanisation and the autocratic style of leadership in the squatter areas were found to be among the causes of recent violence in Crossroads. The Goldstone Commission report, released on Tuesday, says the desire of this leadership to retain control has made it extremely difficult to communicate with the community.

“The leadership plays a gatekeeper role regarding information and ensures that participation in decision-making is restricted to its own followers. Consequently the community is either not informed or ill-informed on proposals that will affect them.”

Development has been in a piecemeal fashion with supply far short of demand. This has been used as a vehicle for patronage to entrench the position of the existing leaders and the benefits that could accrue to the community through participation have largely been ignored or have been unattainable. Development has become divisive and a focal point of violence, the commission found.

It also found that a lack of acceptable, democratic structures and the climate of political intolerance make the achievement of an inclusive participatory approach to projects to upgrade the living conditions difficult to achieve.

Further on Goldstone Report

*MB0112081693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2113
GMT 30 Nov 93*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 30 SAPA—It appeared that the intense mistrust bedevilling SAP [South African Police]-community relations at Crossroads and elsewhere would only improve when a sufficient number of positive

results were achieved in preventing, quelling, investigating and prosecuting crime and violence.

The Goldstone Commission report into violence in the western Cape squatter settlement released on Tuesday said it was imperative that the SAP should have a change in outlook. An attitude should be cultivated in the SAP that, whatever its views of squatters, they were as much part of the community as if they had been born and bred in Bishopscourt. They deserved to be protected in every respect like people living in upper-class suburbs. “Indeed, this is precisely the aim of the new community-policing policies of the SAP. In order to put these policies into operation, the present impasse in SAP-community relations needs to be overcome.”

The commission says where the SAP becomes aware that violence is brewing—either through its own intelligence gathering or some other source—it should take timely steps to defuse the situation by stepping up policing and mediation. “Wisdom dictates that communication be established by the SAP with as many persons and bodies that can be of assistance as possible. Proactive steps designed to prevent violence must be taken. It might well take any number of such positive efforts, pursued with determination and enthusiasm, to win back the trust of the community and restore the esteem of the SAP. When this is achieved, peace, law and order and the goodwill of the community will be the rewards.”

Law enforcement would have to be made more effective. The commission was concerned that the SAP might have placed too much reliance on its own intelligence gathering while not using other sources of information, resulting in a one-sided picture. The commission says there is no reason why different groups of the same community should not peacefully hold different views on issues such as housing—provided there is a forum where the issues may be constructively debated and a suitable solution decided on.

“This calls for some structure to be in place where the people would be represented, and their feelings expressed and listened to. This recommendation should not mean that the position of headman should be abolished. Headmen have an important role to play, especially in regard to newly urbanised people, but there should be a clear delimitation of functions between this new democratic structure and those of headmen.”

The Cape Provincial Administration [CPA] and other authorities engaged in the serviced land projects were urged to proceed as quickly as possible with developments as comprehensively as possible. The commission commended the CPA for its serviced land project.

Law, Order Ministry Reacts

*MB0112081993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127
GMT 30 Nov 93*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 30 SAPA—The Goldstone report into public violence and intimidation at Crossroads

highlighted the difficulties of policing the SAP [South African Police] had in squatter areas such as Crossroads and other high risk areas such as Phola Park on the East Rand, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said on Tuesday.

Complaints mentioned by Judge Goldstone were being urgently attended to and investigations were being conducted under the supervision of the attorney general.

Capt Kotze said the negative perceptions of the SAP mentioned by Judge Goldstone were also being addressed as part of a long-term implementation of the bridge-building policy of community supported policing. "Nonetheless, the war-lord mentality of squatter leaders in Crossroads as well as places such as Phola Park is also identified as a major problem when dealing with crime and violence."

Mandela Accused of Hijacking Summit on East Rand Violence

MB011202893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 30 Nov 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday in effect hijacked the church-facilitated black leaders' summit on East Rand violence, accusing Archbishop Desmond Tutu of "preaching to the converted" and tacitly rejected the clergyman's calls for representatives to consider their own roles in the conflict. Mr Mandela addressed the summit at a hotel outside Johannesburg, after an impassioned speech from Archbishop Tutu, who said: "We can't spend time pointing away from us. We need to look at ourselves."

The next delegate was about to start speaking as per the programme when Mr Mandela interjected, saying: "You are preaching to the converted. There is no use appealing to us. We need to form a course of action."

Mr Mandela suggested the press should be asked to leave while delegates drew up a resolution, "showing our view and who is responsible". His words ran directly counter to Archbishop Tutu's wish—expressed to SAPA earlier—that the summit should not waste time on "villification".

The press was asked to leave and the programme set aside. The politicians remained inside to draw up the draft resolution while the church and business leaders left to visit the violence-hit areas in nearby Katilehong and Thokoza.

"The ANC's hijacked the whole process," one observer said.

By 7PM the politicians, all members of the ANC-led Patriotic Front, were drafting the proposal to be presented to the summit plenary when the church leaders returned. Details of the proposal had not been released

by 8pm on Tuesday night, and it was not clear whether it would be held over until the end of summit proceedings on Wednesday.

Mr Mandela has repeatedly blamed hostel residents aided by members of the police Internal Stability Unit for the East Rand violence.

Hostel residents were represented at the summit but they left with the church and business leaders for the East Rand tour at the start of the close-door discussions.

The Inkatha Freedom Party was reportedly invited to the summit and sent its apologies but no reason for why it was not there.

In his speech, Archbishop Tutu said he had spent a lot of time explaining to people overseas the reasons for "black-on-black violence". Even when he explained, said the archbishop, "you begin to see they are beginning to wonder if we are going to make it."

Black South Africans were "more scared now than under the viciousness of apartheid". But he praised their hardness: "Our people by now should have had the stuffing knocked out of them, but we have incredible people. What are we doing for them?"

Ministry 'Encouraged' by Remarks

MB0112095193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—It was extremely encouraging that African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela agreed with Law and Order Minister Herus Kriel's proposal that something should be done about the violence, the Law and Order Ministry said on Wednesday.

In a statement the ministry said the fact that violence was likely to intensify as the scheduled April election drew closer "makes it imperative that a summit of political leaders be held as soon as possible in order to deal with the violence effectively".

The ministry said it was referring to statements made by Mr Mandela at a black leaders summit at a hotel outside Johannesburg on Tuesday. Speaking at the summit, Mr Mandela accused Archbishop Desmond Tutu of "preaching to the converted...". "There is no use appealing to us," he told the archbishop. "We need to form a course of action."

The ANC leader proposed that a resolution should be drawn up "showing our view and who is responsible". Details of the resolution are not yet available. In the past, however, Mr Mandela has blamed hostel residents aided by members of the Internal Stability Unit, for the East Rand violence.

The ministry said violence represented a major threat to free and fair elections and the sooner such a summit was held, the sooner effective counter strategies could be

formulated and implemented. "The combating of violence is not only a policing task but a duty for the entire community."

AVU To Not Participate in Transitional Executive Council

MB3011190793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715
GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 30 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksunie [AVU, Afrikaner National Union] announced on Tuesday it would not take part in the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], which meets for the first time in Cape Town next Tuesday. "We have reached the unfortunate stage where the Afrikaner perceives the TEC as an instrument of oppression," AVU executive member Gerdus Kruger said in a statement released at the World Trade Centre on Tuesday. The TEC's task is to ensure a free and fair election on April 27.

The negotiated settlement adopted by political leaders two weeks ago at Kempton Park did not take into account the legitimate aspirations of Afrikaners, Mr Kruger said. "The African National Congress [ANC] now has an Afrikaner problem on its hands that cannot be wished away", and the ANC would have to take responsibility, he added.

The ANC had to realise the Afrikaner did not consider the organisation's deal with the government inclusive of Afrikaner aspirations because the government "is merely a remainder of an outdated racially-orientated political system with very little support from the Afrikaner people".

The ANC would have to direct itself to the "real" problems of the country, which included the legitimate aspirations and fears of Afrikaners as an oppressed people, Mr Kruger said. "Failure to do so soon may lead to that situation which we tried to avoid by joining the negotiating process," he said without elaborating.

Meanwhile, it was announced at Kempton Park on Tuesday that the second TEC meeting would probably also take place in Cape Town. The reasons are that the building in Pretoria earmarked for the TEC will not be ready in time, and many negotiators are attending a special parliamentary session.

After Cape Town the 21-member TEC, its seven sub-councils and support staff will meet at the World Trade Centre—the home of multiparty talks. Renovations to the 23-storey Saambou Building in Pretoria could still take weeks. The TEC will therefore probably only move to Pretoria in the new year.

AVF Reacts to De Klerk, Mandela Criticisms

MB3011182893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549
GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 30 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] reacted coolly on

Tuesday to criticism of the announcement that it planned to institute its own transitional authority and denied this implied a unilateral declaration of independence [UDI]. In a statement AVF media officer Stephen Maninger said: "We find it quite astonishing that State President F W de Klerk interprets our current process of determining the borders (of a volkstaat) [people's state], by means of referenda held in various towns as a unilateral declaration of independence.

"When and if we declare UDI, we will make it quite clear and we are certain that the state president would be one of the first people to be made aware of the fact."

Mr Maninger slammed as "ridiculous" African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela's branding the Freedom Alliance as fascists. He was reacting to Mr Mandela's threat in Cape Town that supporters of a negotiated constitutional settlement would have no choice but to form an anti-fascist front if the Freedom Alliance continued with its threats of armed resistance.

Mr Maninger said: "We are concerned that Mr Mandela and the ANC/South African Communist Party [SACP]-alliance are laying the foundation for something that could be avoided." He said the fact that the former Soviet Union had referred to the West as "fascist" during the Cold War era could give some indication where Mr Mandela had picked up the term.

"We find it inconceivable that even the ANC/SACP-alliance, which currently conducts terror attacks on its political opponents, while on several occasions propagating 'kill the Boer, kill the farmer', can reach such heights of hypocrisy." The AVF was not prepared to become part of the ANC/SACP's experiment in trying to revive an outdated ideology and make South Africa the last Marxist state in the world, Mr Maninger said.

South African Press Review for 1 December

MB0112124493

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Politicians Must Mind Inflammatory Language—The bomb which killed one person and injured six people in Durban on 30 November "is a terrible warning of the terrorism which could engulf South Africa in the run-up to the April election," warns a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 December. "It should serve as a salutary reminder to politicians to mind their words and avoid adding to the climate of violence by using inflammatory language."

BUSINESS DAY

Right-Wing Bellicosity Negotiating Tactic—"General Constand Viljoen must be delighted, though possibly also quite bemused, at the credence given to his threat that the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front; AVF] would establish a transitional administration, and then

hold a whites-only election, for a volkstaat [people's state]," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 December in a page 10 editorial. "As a negotiating ploy, it could hardly have been more effective." For the Freedom Alliance, FA, members currently involved in negotiations over their future, "it is only natural to use all tactics that may help squeeze concessions out of the NP [National Party] and ANC [African National Congress]. Determined talk certainly falls into this category." BUSINESS DAY believes this "right-wing bellicosity" is "for the most part a negotiating tactic, but in some respects a warning of those dangerous though not unmanageable, elements who will remain beyond the fringes in a new South Africa."

SOWETAN

Freedom Alliance Future Existence Questioned—"The Afrikaners themselves, while they express a defiance to go unilaterally independent, would not be able to run a country without the help of other South Africans," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 December. SOWETAN is "certain that the so-called Freedom Alliance is too fragile and divided, too exclusive racially and without a vision, to continue existing. Most of the saner members of the FA are aware that they would be unable to work outside the mainstream South Africa. They will eventually participate in the elections."

BEELD

Buthelezi Leader Who 'Lost His Way'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 26 November says in a page 18 editorial: "There is an aspect of the current actions of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi which can be missed because the problems he is busy creating for the country totally blanket his whole political image. And that is the tragedy of a leader who conducted a very noble struggle against an unjust system, but who is now in real danger of leaving the national stage a frustrated person. There is growing evidence that supporters and officials in the Inkatha Freedom Party are not on the same path of boycott and obstruction as the party's leader is." "Mr. Buthelezi may not realize this, but the indications are of a natural process which can edge him out of the future of South Africa. Which would be unfortunate, because while we do not agree with his present actions, the role he played during the apartheid era cannot be underestimated." "His opposition to the tricameral Parliament has been proved correct, and his battle for the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela is well known. Nevertheless, as things now stand, Mr. Buthelezi will be remembered in the country's history as the leader who, in the hour of decision, lost his way. He can still avoid this tragic fate, but time is fast running out."

CP 'Playing With Fire'—A second editorial on page 18 says: "Conservative Party [CP] deputy leader Dr. Willie Snyman has threatened that his party is busy mobilising the Boer nation's military capabilities," and next week "will deploy the 'people's army' to defend the territorial

integrity of the white nation state. Is Dr. Snyman, along with his rightwing allies in the National Front, losing his political mind? Day dreams and flights of fancy of this magnitude are rare. The tragedy is that people like him begin to believe their own propaganda and in the process are misleading many anxious whites." "Right-wing leaders are playing with fire. The 'deployment' of armed rightwingers can only lead to heightened tension in the rural areas, and to further bloodshed and the death of innocent people."

*Special Security Unit for Officials Described

94AF0025C Cape Town THE ARGUS in English
18 Oct 93 p 9

[Article by ARGUS political staff member, Dennis Cruywagen: "'Guardian Angels' Keep All VIPs Safe: Special Unit Super-Efficient and Super-Low-Key"]

[Text] Three cabinet ministers were caught in a traffic jam on Settlers Way as minibus taxi drivers threw a noose around Cape Town during a fuel price-rise protest.

Unlike the other travellers, the ministers had highly efficient and trained "guardian angels" who arrived with a minimum of fuss and publicity to rescue them.

Those stuck in the traffic jam earlier this month were not aware that the three unnamed ministers had been hemmed in along with hundreds of other motorists.

The story has not made the newspapers until now...

But, that's the way they do their job, quietly and efficiently...these men and women, trained to use their bodies, if necessary, to stop bullets or other missiles aimed at VIPs.

But, who are they?

They form the elite Special Guard Unit headed in the Western Cape by Colonel C P Brand.

In an exclusive interview with The Argus, Colonel Brand and his lieutenants agreed to take the wraps off the unit.

Launched on December 19, 1965, the unit comprises three arms. One protects Parliament and its environs, another looks after the homes and offices of cabinet ministers and MPs [members of Parliament], and the third, the VIP Protection Unit, protects VIPs in transit.

"For those who have made the grade, it's great honour to be part of our unit," said Colonel Brand.

Getting into the VIP protection unit is tough. The first requirement is to be a policeman (or woman), but aspirant members must be young and physically fit.

That's not all. While undergoing a demanding and physical five-week course, members also follow advanced in-service programmes.

Some have failed this test.

"Our most important requirement, though, is that members must be apolitical," said Colonel Brand.

Those wishing to join the unit normally are quizzed about their political views and affiliations.

"Usually, we are assured that members do not support a particular political party."

During conversations it often is easy to detect if a colleague is apolitical or not.

But, the acid test is often out in the field when VIP protectors are asked to protect politicians ranging from Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo to Conservative Party leader Ferdi Harzenberg.

"It's on the job when our men must put into practice what they have been taught, when we see if colleagues are really apolitical."

Once in the unit, skills like driving under pressure at high speed and with a cool head also are emphasised.

"They must be able to drive with the professionalism of racing drivers. We are not hell-drivers."

Naturally, accurate shooting and the ability to handle all kinds of firearms are musts.

"We are the only unit in the police force which has been given permission to have target practice every month. Our ability to handle firearms is much better than that of many others."

Colonel Brand declined to name the weapons used by the unit. All he would say was: "We use the most effective weapons for our kind of work."

A wide general knowledge is also a major plus: "Our men must communicate with visiting dignitaries without making fools of themselves."

The changing political climate also has brought a new "colleague" into a volatile workplace.

The change came when President De Klerk unbanned the African National Congress [ANC] and other organisations three years ago.

The relationship gained new impetus during Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2.

Requests for assistance normally came from the ANC's intelligence community and usually at short notice. "Our relationship with the ANC in the Western Cape is good. We help each other."

As proof, Colonel Brand recounted how the ANC recently had called for assistance and how his men worked in joint co-operation with the ANC security to protect their dignitaries.

Praise has come from South African and foreign dignitaries.

The unit's professionalism also caught the eye of former American Secretary of State Jim Baker.

After he thanked Colonel Brand, an assistant took him aside and admitted that this was the first time Mr Baker had done so in more than 60 visits abroad.

Would the unit protect a Eugene Terre'Blanche or Clarence Makwetu?

"Certainly, if asked to do so by the Afrikanerweerstands-beweging or Pan Africanist Congress," said Colonel Brand.

VIPs are all people considered to be important to South Africa and may include visiting bankers, politicians, sportsmen and pop stars.

"Sport unites people. It is important for us that visiting sportsmen are allowed to practise sport freely."

The unit has not had major headaches in the Western Cape.

But, whisking President De Klerk and other National Party members out of Mitchell's Plain last year was one. Another occurred when former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, during her visit to South Africa, left a building and crossed the street to shake hands with bystanders.

"Generally, VIPs don't want to be hemmed in. We don't want people to live in a vacuum, but it's difficult when strangers or supporters approach VIPs."

Not all VIPs understand the problems facing the unit.

"Some view them as they regard their drivers—useful handymen with little intelligence."

Many VIPs deplore the necessity to maintain security precautions and to have a shadow following them.

Every stranger approaching President De Klerk is screened.

"It's difficult, but we have to live with it. One of our major considerations is that you can never isolate your VIP completely."

Stress levels are high when the safety of VIP is a priority.

"Fortunately we work in teams and it is easy to pick up danger signs," said Colonel Brand.

Mozambique

Government, Renamo, United Nations Meet in Maputo

MB3011182793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] A tripartite meeting by the government, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and the United Nations is currently being held in a last minute effort to begin the confinement of government and Renamo troops today as stipulated in the General Peace Accord timetable. We are still awaiting a report from our reporter Joao de Brito, who is at the location of the meeting.

Meanwhile, according to another source, Renamo has refused to approve the map for the confinement of troops, alleging that it needs to consult its military council in Maringue. The source has quoted Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana as saying that Renamo had, at a previous meeting, agreed to report about the map presented by the United Nations. Minister Teodato Hunguana said there is no confirmation that Afonso Dhlakama's movement has begun confining its forces in Mavago, in the northern Niassa Province. According to Minister Hunguana, the United Nations are not aware of the alleged beginning of confining soldiers in Mavago.

Government Soldiers Not Confined

MB3011202993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Communiqué from the Mozambican Government issued on 30 November]

[Text] On 22 October, following lengthy, informal, tripartite talks between the government, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz], the parties signed a document containing a timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Accord [AGP]. The new timetable stipulated that confining soldiers in assembly points should begin on 30 November. The government repeatedly affirmed its availability and readiness to confine its forces in all assembly points as provided for in the AGP, as long as Renamo also confined its forces in assembly points as stipulated in the accord.

Having discovered by 17 November that 10 of 20 assembly points allocated for Renamo still needed to be inspected and only three assembly points of 29 allocated for the government, the government requested the UN special representative to urgently call for a session by the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] to discuss preparations to begin confining soldiers by the stipulated date. In that session, which took place on 23 November, the Unomoz presented a proposal for partially confining soldiers in 25 assembly points, 15 for the government and 10 for Renamo. This proposal was forwarded to the relevant commission, the Cease-Fire Commission

[CCF], for assessment. In this context, meetings by the CCF and CSC were planned for 28, 29, and 30 November in an effort to conclude the discussions on the issue and draw up a map in good time for the partial confinement of soldiers to begin on 30 November.

Due to an unjustified absence of Renamo delegations to the CCF and CSC, the meetings did not take place, and due to this it was not possible to adopt a map defining the venues where the confinement of soldiers was to begin simultaneously. In view of this, the confinement of soldiers in terms of the AGP did not take place on 30 November as provided for in the timetable. The government once more reiterates its availability and readiness to confine all its forces in the 29 assembly points as provided for in the accord, as long as the process takes place simultaneously with the total confinement of Renamo forces in the 15 assembly points earmarked for them.

Renamo, Government Reach Agreement on Confining Troops

LD3011234193 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpts] A settlement has been reached in Mozambique on the question of assembling troops in designated sites. The agreement between the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and the government was struck this evening, just a few hours short of the deadline for the opening of the assembly points. Marcelino Alves reports from Maputo:

[Alves] [passage omitted] The troops will start assembling at 20 confinement areas—12 for government and eight for Renamo troops—as of today, Wednesday, with a view to being demobilized or conscripted into the new single Mozambican army. The 20 centers agreed upon this evening have facilities to receive some 20,000 government troops and 7,000 Renamo guerrillas. [passage omitted]

The UN secretary general's special representative Aldo Ajello has described the agreement as the most important development for peace in Mozambique since the signing of the Rome cease-fire in October last year.

Agreement Reached on 20 Areas

MB0112075493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The government, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and the United Nations have reached an agreement establishing 20 areas for the confinement of government and Renamo forces—12 areas for the confinement of government forces and eight for the confinement of Renamo forces. The documents were signed by Aldo Ajello, UN special representative in Mozambique; Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC]; and Raul Domingos, head of Renamo delegation to the CSC.

Addressing the news media, Minister Guebuza said the confinement of government forces begins today. In turn, Raul Domingos said that his movement's soldiers have already moved to the confinement center in Mavago since yesterday.

Parliament Resumes Proceedings, Discusses Peace Situation

MB0112102093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic resumed its proceedings in Maputo this morning. Emilio Manhique reports.

The seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic resumed its proceedings this morning. The deputies continue to examine the peace situation in Mozambique following remarks made yesterday by Armando Emilio Guebuza, head of the Mozambican Government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission.

The deputies have been expressing their concern over the free movement of people and goods and the free political, economic, religious, and trade unions activity in Mozambique. The deputies say that the free movement in the country cannot continue to be hindered under any pretext.

Deputy Sergio Vieira said that peace in Mozambique runs the risk of becoming a hostage to the unforeseen. Deputy Sergio Vieira said the peace accord is renegotiated every now and then. Vieira asked and I cite: Is it only the mistrust which prevents the materialization of the peace accord? He said mistrust must be clarified so that we can once and for all end the specter of war in our country.

Deputy Eduardo da Silva Nihia also expressed similar views. He said there is a need to end areas where people cannot move about or visit in Mozambique. He was referring to areas controlled by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Communications Minister Says Renamo Disrespects Peace Accord

MB0112075593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], has said that excepting the cease-fire, the timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Accord has not been respected. Addressing the seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic, Guebuza added that the timetable was simply ignored by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Guebuza called on the international community to pressure Renamo to respect the General Peace Accord.

On the role of the international community and the UN Operations in Mozambique in the Mozambican peace

process, the head of the government delegation to the CSC, said the promised assistance does not arrive at the right time and promptly.

The seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic continues its proceedings today.

Guebuza Visits Provinces, Describes Situation

MB0112094993 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 1 Dec 93 p 2

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza feels the country's economic situation is returning to normal "slowly but surely". That is his impression after visiting 11 confinement centers for government forces in six provinces.

Other observations: "Along the roads in Cabo Delgado and Nampula provinces, I had the opportunity to see that people believe in peace since many of them are building their houses and opening fields".

"In my view, the problems which hinder the full return of people to their home areas are the shortage of water in villages and the shortage of health and education infrastructures".

The minister says "from north to south, the people's main concern is: When will the confinement of troops begin?" Armando Guebuza said [words indistinct] troops in confinement centers.

"Another concern" which the minister says he observed is: "When will the freedom of movement begin in areas controlled by the Mozambique National Resistance?"

Chissano Addresses Assembly of the Republic Session

MB3011121193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] The Assembly of the Republic has been meeting in Maputo since this morning to approve, among other issues, a legal document which will guide the entire process of the general multiparty elections due in October next year. Emilio Manhique reports.

At the seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic in Maputo today, President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano presented detailed information, lasting about two hours, on the nation's general situation.

On the General Peace Accord, Chissano said its implementation has been experiencing unjustified and exhausting delays. He said that during the period between the fifth and the seventh sessions of the Assembly of the Republic, his government gave priority to the implementation of the General Peace Accord, national reconstruction, and economic rehabilitation, toward the country's development. Also on the peace process, the head of state said he hopes in a few days' time to swear in the National Information Commission, the National Commission for Police Affairs, and the

National Commission for Territorial Administration Affairs. Chissano said he hopes the commissions will begin their work immediately after being sworn in.

The Mozambican president placed Mozambique's economic problems in the general framework of the problems facing many low income countries, particularly in Africa, which, in his words, continue to face economic problems resulting from a long adjustment process. Chissano said the emergence of internal conflicts also contribute toward the continued low per capita income. President Chissano asked himself whether Africa would, on its own, be able to overcome these problems. He also asked whether the increased distancing of Africa is a fait accompli or the world would have to begin to view Africa with greater human feelings. Chissano admitted that it must be the Africans themselves, in the first place, to find solutions to their problems. He pointed out, however, that at this moment, Africa needs assistance to move toward sustained development.

When speaking on the nation's situation, Chissano touched on many areas of the country's life. He referred, for example, to events in the cultural field, such as the holding of the national conference on culture and the visits to provinces by the National Song and Dance Company with a peace mission. In the field of sports, Chissano spoke about Mozambique's achievements in women's basketball. He also spoke about the achievements of Lurdes Mutola and Argentina da Gloria in athletics and the achievements of the Maputo Estrela Vermelha hockey team which became Africa champions.

Heavy Rains Prevent Dhlakama Rally in Inhambane

MB3011132993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama who has been in Inhambane since Sunday has not yet had the opportunity to test his movement's popularity in that province. Lionel Matias reports.

Repeated and sometimes torrential rains during the whole of yesterday made it impossible for Renamo to hold a rally at the Ferroviario Stadium in Inhambane. This situation must have certainly embarrassed Dhlakama who is very keen to test Renamo's popularity in a city viewed as being divided between supporters of Chissano's Mozambique Liberation Front and Dr. Domingos Arouca's Mozambique United Front. [passage omitted] Inhambane residents say Dhlakama will leave the city of Inhambane without being able to hold a single rally. They say the ancestors of Arouca, [Prime Minister] Machungo, [Foreign Minister] Mocumbi, and others, will not allow it. People who believe in tradition view the rains as a weapon to prevent the Renamo leader from carrying out work in Inhambane Province. [passage omitted]

Namibia

President Nujoma Dismisses Agriculture Minister

MB2511143593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217 GMT 25 Nov 93

[Text] Windhoek November 25 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma dismissed Agriculture, Water and Rural Development Minister Anton von Wietersheim with immediate effect on Thursday. This follows a wrangle over Mr von Wietersheim's reluctance to reinstate the head of the State Veterinary Laboratory and his subsequent walk-out of a cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Mr von Wietersheim, independent Namibia's second agriculture minister, confirmed on Thursday the receipt of a letter officially terminating his services. He was reportedly clearing out his office on Thursday.

The move effectively leaves the ministry with nobody at the helm as Deputy Minister Kaire Mbuende has been appointed executive secretary to the Southern African Development Community.

Mr von Wietersheim's dismissal stems from alleged malpractices by the head of the State Veterinary Laboratory, Dr Otto Hubschle, who allegedly produced and exported an unregistered cattle lung sickness serum to Angola. He further allegedly accepted paid employment with an international firm while on leave and produced an unregistered dog serum which he supplied to a private vet for public sale.

Acting on the results of an investigation by the Attorney-General's Office, Mr von Wietersheim then transferred Dr Hubschle to a teaching post at an agricultural college. Prime Minister Hage Geingob this week said the authority of the investigation was suspect and its findings irrelevant, adding that Mr von Wietersheim had not agreed when asked to reinstate Dr Hubschle.

Mr von Wietersheim said he walked out of the cabinet meeting following unfounded allegations made against him, and not because he refused to accept a binding cabinet decision to reinstate the veterinary head. He said he would have been prepared to accept a genuine majority ruling, but disagreed with the procedure used to secure the decision, and had walked out with the words: "I object against this kind of decision-making process and insist on proper consultation..."

Mr Geingob on Wednesday described the walk-out as tantamount to resignation, saying it showed the minister's unwillingness to be associated with cabinet's collective responsibility.

Dr Hubschle returned to his post on Thursday.

In a statement, Mr von Wietersheim said he hoped common endeavours to reconstruct Namibia's economy and build a harmonious nation would not be jeopardised by the developments.

Cote d'Ivoire

Party Official Says Leader's Health Not Improved

AB0112085293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] In Cote d'Ivoire, it looks like big maneuvers have started within the ruling party. Two meetings have been convened for today. These two meetings by the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire [PDCI] Political Bureau and the special Committee of Wisemen come less than two weeks after the announcement of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's worsening health condition. Today's meeting was reportedly at the initiative of National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie. The big succession maneuvers have openly started, although PDCI Secretary General Laurent Dona-Fologo has rejected any links between these two meetings and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's health. Nevertheless, according to Mr. Fologo, at today's meetings, the officials of the regime will examine the sociopolitical situation created by the Ivorian president's ill-health. Laurent Dona-Fologo was interviewed this morning by Jean Valere Mbinamanza:

[Begin recording] [Dona-Fologo] Today, the party officials are going to meet to review the situation regarding the life of the party and current sociopolitical issues in Cote d'Ivoire. The opposition parties held meetings recently followed by statements on this current sociopolitical situation. It is very normal for the ruling party—our party, the PDCI—to reassure its activists and to reaffirm its stand on various problems. The meetings have no direct link with the president's health, but it is obvious that we will discuss the issue with our activists at these meetings.

[Mbinamanza] On the president's health, Mr. Secretary General, could you say a few words on this occasion?

[Dona-Fologo] We know that the president has returned since 19 November and that his health has not improved as we expected, but we have not lost hope that the president's health will improve. That is all I can tell you. [end recording]

It will be noted that two personalities are currently tipped to succeed the old man. They are National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie who, according to the Constitution, is to take over the presidency automatically in case of the old man's death. The other serious successor is Philippe Yace, chairman of the Economic and Social Council, who has been considered for a long time as President Houphouet-Boigny's constitutional heir apparent and who is third in the Ivorian protocol hierarchy.

PIT Splinter Group To Merge With Ivorian Popular Front

AB3011183593 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Nov 93 p 8

[By Celestin Ndri]

[Text] The Ivorian Workers Party-Original has become the Ivorian Political Group of Workers [GPIT], thus splitting from the Ivorian Workers Party [PIT]. This decision, which seals its break from the PIT for good, was made on 27 November at a general assembly that took place at the Federation of Ivorian Agronomists headquarters at Treichville. This split is justified by the categorical refusal of the PIT leadership to receive the delegation of the original trend in their attempt to reconcile.

The issue of the crisis within the PIT has therefore found an unexpected solution. The 117 GPIT delegates present at this extraordinary general assembly have decided to merge with the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI]. On account of the significant progress made in the discussions, mandate was given to the deliberating committee to immediately take all the necessary measures to finalize the project of a merger with the FPI.

Regarding the merger with the other parties, the GPIT refused to subscribe to the policy of hesitation and delay that gives precedence to personal interests and the issue of leadership in contempt of the seriously threatened interests of the popular masses. That is why the assembly affirmed its willingness to work toward the unification of the leftist forces as part of the formation of a party that will guarantee the effective exercise of internal democracy. The GPIT decided to invest itself in the process of merging with any leftist party that so desires. Finally, it condemned the maneuvers to divide the left, which tend to exacerbate party chauvinism and play the game of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire.

ECOMOG Chiefs of General Staff End Meeting

AB0112103093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Executive Secretary Edouard Benjamin has blamed the delay in the disarmament and encampment of former combatants on the lack of logistics for the arrival of the additional ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops in Liberia. Dr. Benjamin was speaking to journalists upon arrival in Liberia for the meeting of the chiefs of staff of countries contributing troops to ECOMOG. He said efforts continue to be made for the airlifting of additional ECOMOG troops from Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, the chiefs of staff meeting has ended at the Unity Conference Center outside Monrovia. Present at the meeting were the chiefs of staff of the Armed Forces of Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Gambia and Sierra Leone. In

his opening address, the executive secretary of ECO-WAS, Dr. Benjamin, expressed his appreciation for the assistance of the U.S. Government, as well as Great Britain, and the United Nations, for their unflinching support in ending the Liberian conflict. He thanked the contributing countries for the sacrifices made so far in finding lasting peace in Liberia. He appealed to Liberians to exercise the necessary courage and will to ensure that peace is finally restored in Liberia.

Armed Faction Fights ULIMO in Lofa County

AB0112100293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yet another armed faction has sprung up in Liberia. The group operating in Lofa County poses a direct challenge to the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] faction, whose strongholds are in northwestern Liberia, and its leaders appear to object most strongly to the domination of the ULIMO leadership by Mandingos. Earlier tonight, (Moses Yakpowolo), called us up from Abidjan, saying he had been told to contact us by his colleagues in Lofa. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked him what he had to say:

[Begin recording] [(Yakpowolo)] I wanted to inform the international community [and] also other Lofa citizens in Monrovia that after repeated calls to the international community to halt the atrocities being committed by ULIMO in Lofa County to no avail, the citizens of Lofa County have taken it upon themselves to fight against ULIMO and drive these Mandingo infidels out of Lofa County, and we are making some good successes against them.

[Hazely] So, have the citizens of Lofa, as you say, formed themselves into some form of army or organization?

[(Yakpowolo)] Yes, we have formed ourselves into the Lofa Defense Force which is a surveillance army fighting against ULIMO. It is composed of all the middle class of Lofa County headed by our traditional leaders, the chiefs, the elders, and the heads of all the five major tribes in Lofa County.

[Hazely] Now, what are you fighting with? You say you are a civilian force. How do you get your weapons then and your training?

[(Yakpowolo)] Well, what happens is that initially, when we started, we started with traditional weapons—bows and arrows, spears, and machetes. The few people that had shotguns, we utilized them. Now, as we lay ambushes for them, as we make advances, we capture weapons from them and we utilize them.

[Hazely] Now, where exactly have you captured in Lofa?

[(Yakpowolo)] From Golu, which is at the border between Bong and Lofa, we have got all the way to Sukolomu. There are many towns: Salayie, Sukolomu. Sukolomu is a large

town just before Zorror and we anticipate capturing Zorror which is the second largest town in Lofa County. We anticipate getting there shortly.

[Hazely] But really, do the people of Liberia need yet another armed group? Haven't they had enough?

[(Yakpowolo)] Let me make this clear. We are not a political group. We only want to reclaim our county and drive the Mandingo people from Lofa. This is not a political group: We simply want to drive the Mandingo people from our county.

[Hazely] You sound like you are a tribal group then. Are you a tribalist group?

[(Yakpowolo)] We are simply trying to reclaim our county and halt the atrocities. ULIMO has killed too many people in Lofa County. [end recording]

Nigeria

Abacha Reassures Traditional Rulers on National Unity

AB3011194593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has reiterated that the major priority of the new administration is the task of reassuring Nigerians and the whole world of the unity of the country. Gen. Sani Abacha was speaking in Lagos when he received a delegation of traditional rulers from Katsina state. He called on traditional rulers to use their position to educate their subjects on the need to forge ahead in unity and peace.

Earlier, the amir of Katsina and chairman, Katsina State Council of Chiefs, Alhaji Mahamudu Kabiru Usman, who led the delegation, said the traditional rulers were in Dodan Barracks to pledge their loyalty, support, and cooperation to the military administration. He expressed satisfaction with the pledge of the new administration to uphold the dignity of the traditional institution.

Executive Council Holds 'First' Meeting 1 Dec

AB0112110793 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The Nigerian Council of Ministers is meeting today for the first time since its inauguration on Saturday [27 November]. The 32-member council comprises politicians drawn from the now dissolved two political parties in the country and some technocrats. The ministers, who are only just settling down in their offices, are expected to deliberate on social and economic matters affecting the country. General Sani Abacha, the head of state, is presiding over the meeting in Lagos.

Defense Information Chief Urges Media To Withhold Opinions

AB3011195093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 30 Nov 93

[Text] The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, has appealed to journalists covering defense matters to avoid including personal opinions in their reports. Brig. Gen. Chijuka was answering questions from newsmen today in Lagos on the recent developments within the military. He expressed dissatisfaction with the manner some media houses allegedly read meanings into stories. The defense spokesman attributed the retirements in the Army to measures to reorganize it and explained that such a price has always had to be paid by the military whenever it has to intervene in the nation's political arena. He indicted the political class for not doing their work well and pointed out that the military could not stand by and watch politicians turn the country into a Somalia or Liberia where fellow citizens will have to start shooting by themselves again. [sentence as heard]

New Ministers Answer Questions on Roles

AB0112103593

[Editorial Report] Lagos NTA Television Network in English at 2030 on 27 November carries a panel discussion from Lagos with three newly appointed members of the Nigerian Executive Council. The panel includes Works and Housing Minister Alhaji Lateef Jakande, Agriculture Minister Mallam Adamu Ciroma, and Petroleum Resources Minister Chief Don Etiebet. The discussion is hosted by (Cyril Stoba).

The first minister featured is Alhaji Lateef Jakande. Asked about why he accepted an assignment to serve in the new administration under General Sani Abacha, he said: "Military rule is an aberration, an abnormality, but there are occasions when you have to put up with abnormality." He said that he considers the present situation to be a type of war crisis. He insists that he is still a democrat, describing the recent events as "very, very traumatic." He feels he must contribute to "saving the country."

Concerning his participation in the now defunct Interim National Government, ING, he says that the work done by the ING was appreciated by the people. Since the "intervention of the military is in good light," he feels he must continue the good work just like those in the ING did, but confirms: "I am not agreeable to military regime, but I feel I have to contribute in saving the country."

Next to be questioned is Chief Don Etiebet. Answering a question about his appointment to this cabinet, Chief Etiebet says: "People who have contributed very well in the interim government were asked by the new head of state to be ready to continue to contribute if they are called upon to do so." He hopes a fantastic political foundation has been laid for the rebuilding of Nigeria.

In an answer to a question as to whether or not the acceptance of those were at first in the opposition to serve in the new government means that the voice of the opposition has finally been drowned, he says this "is a good omen for the country. It is good that an atmosphere has been set in place for the different opinions of the people of this country to come together to share the same opinion for the building of this country." He calls upon the people to shake hands.

Turning to the next participant, Chief Ciroma is questioned on Nigeria's agricultural policy. Chief Ciroma says that input must reach the farmer and enable people "to export our agricultural products" in order to increase earnings from sources other than petroleum.

Regarding the scarcity of petroleum products despite the resolution of the crisis situation that stemmed from the fuel price increase, Chief Etiebet says the strike and the crisis resulted in people not going out to do the work they should do. He says: "It is not that the products are not available; it is the problem of handling from the depots to the stations, particularly in big cities like Lagos and other places."

As the panel discussion nears its conclusion, the subject turns to accountability. Chief Lateef Jakande says that "every kobo and every naira of the country will be properly accounted for," and that under a "military administration, we have to obey orders."

Minister Previews Proposed Constitutional Conference

AB3011223593 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 30 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since the Nigerian military seized power again two weeks ago, civilians have been waiting for details of the head of state's plans to draw up a new constitution. If the minorities and the pro-democracy campaigners have been calling for a national conference with powers to reshape Nigeria's federal structure, we should count their fears of domination by any of the three major ethnic groups. Well, tonight, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, the new minister of justice, gave journalists a first-hand information about the constitutional conference which is being organized next year by the head of state, General Sani Abacha. Sola Odunfa was there, and he sent us this report.

[Begin Odunfa recording] Dr. Onagoruwa, who assumed office only yesterday, disclosed that membership of the constitutional conference would be by popular election. He said that government would select only a few delegates to represent special interest groups in the country, but the majority of members would come through direct election by their communities. He said that the conference would not be just a talk shop, but it would have the power to draw up a new constitution acceptable to their constituencies and to pass it into law. This will be a departure from the past, when membership of constitutional conferences was by executive selection and their decisions were subject to veto by the military authorities in power. Dr. Onagoruwa said that the proposed constitutional conference was the same as the

national conference which various groups in the country had been demanding. The only difference, according to him, was in the name. He said that his major assignment in government was to prepare the ground for the conference, which would be the first of its kind since Nigeria gained independence in 1960. He said that previous constitutions had promoted unhealthy ethnic rivalries, but the forthcoming conference would be a unique opportunity for all Nigerians to realize their nationalist ideals. The conference, according to him, will take off early in the new year. [end recording]

Togo

Interior Minister Meets Party Officials on Elections

AB3011195893 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 29 Nov 93

[Text] Georges Combevi Agbodjan, minister of territorial administration and security, met with representatives of

some political parties at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. It was held in the presence of Tabiou Boukari, secretary of state for territorial administration and security in charge of elections, and Sipohon Kue Gaba, chairman of the National Electoral Commission. The meeting, which was boycotted by the opposition, was to prepare for the upcoming legislative elections in Togo.

Speaking on the occasion, the minister of territorial administration recalled that the top priority of the government and all the political parties is to prepare and organize the elections in a peaceful political atmosphere of tolerance and security for all and each of the future candidates. He also discussed revision of voters' registers and issuance of new voters' cards.

For his part, the secretary of state in charge of elections explained to political parties' representatives the conditions for revising voters' registers. The meeting was followed by a debate.

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